A LONG-WINDED AND VALUELESS DEBATE BY OBSCURE MEN.

LETTERS ON THE FISHERY QUESTION-RUNNING THE JUBILEE BUSINESS INTO THE GROUND-MR. HERKOMER'S VIEWS OF AMERICAN ART-MR. MORGAN'S GIFT-PERSONAL NOTES. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1887; North American Cable News Co. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Serious questions having en disposed of for the present with the rejection of Mr. Parnell's amendment, the crotcheters have taken the field in Parliament, and the week thus far has been devoted to airing the notions of men like Mr. Peter Esslemont, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Hunter: all Scotchmen and all burdened with Scotch grievances. Mr. Esslement, an ambitious Aberdonian dry-goods merchant who sits for East Aberdeenshire, appeared as the champion of the Scotch leaseholders. wants the agricultural leases revised because the prices of produce have fallen. This is a good enough illustration of the extent to which men's business consciences have been debauched by the doctrines lately preached. Mr. Esselmont thinks that a contract freely entered into may be broken by the party who finds it unprofitable; but the House of Commons thought not, by over a hundred majority. Mr. Campbell submitted an endment looking like Home Rule for Scotland, which was vaguely discussed and then withdrawn. Not discouraged by this, Mr. Cameron wanted the House to censure the police and other authorities who have enforced the law against disorderly crofters. Sundry Scotchmen with c'rofter constituents supported him, notably Mr. Hunter, Mr. Barclay and other extreme Radicals. Yesterday the House by 117 majority negatived this naive proposal for allowing poor people to break the law because they are poor.

The end of this endless debate seems

as distant as ever. Mr. Gladstone's significant absence fails to cool the zeal of his followers and allies. The Irish members are now credited with a resolve to protract the discussion till the Dublin trials are finished, and they are strongly backed by numerous Liberals under Sir William Vernon Harcourt's lead, who do not shrink from challenging a Parliamentary inquiry into judicial proceedings which are still unfinished. The Gladstonian press has taken up the cry of jurypacking at Dublin for political purposes. already announce that trial by jury is reduced to a farce and that a verdict against Mr. Dillon, if

Mr. Gladstone is reported to be occupying his leisure at Hawarden in writing a review of the Greville Memoirs for the next "Nineteenth Century."

The true character of the singular series of letters in "The Times" on the Canadian fisheries dispute is at last disclosed. The writer began with an affectation of impartiality, or perhaps of friendlinesss toward America, and the first letter, purporting to state the question at issue, was ted at New-York. The second letter, professing to set out the American case, was dated at Boston The third letter, which appears to-day, arguing the Canadian side, reveals the writer in his real colors, and thinking it useless to keep the false flag flying any longer be dates the communication at St. John, New-Brunswick. It is difficult to see why "The Times" should lend itself to a superchery of this sort.

The papers to-day publish long accounts of yesterday's Jubilee celebration in India, which are not without interest, especially to the lucky persons who received new Indian titles in what the Queen quaintly styles "The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire," which includes both English and natives. But cool heads are beginning to see that the Jubilee business is in imminent danger of being overdone. "The Standard" declares that the public seems temporarily to have lost control of its reason, enumerates many absurd proposals, explains how people are seizing the opportunity to advertise themselves and their usiness, and boldly points to the attempt of the ing money for a clerical club as the most conous example of this mercantile spirit. Some zealous and admirable women, I may add, not satisfied with the Women's Subscription, now being pushed into every hamlet in the Kingdom, issued an appeal for a children's Jubilee tribute. The Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess of Argyll.Lady Hayter, Mrs. Jeune, Lady Wolseley and many other not less distinguished ornaments of London society, sign this appeal. Local enterprises of every sort multiply. Every Mayor in England fully expects knighthood as his reward for erecting a Jubilee pump or Jubilee baths. The public began some time since to murmur at the frequency of these fresh taxes, many of which fall on the poorest people.

The appointment of the Earl of Onslow, whose American visit you can hardly have forgotten, succeed the Earl of Dunraven as Under Sec retary for the Colonies, occasions some criticism. The Liberals thought they had a chance of re cruiting him into the Liberal ranks. It is inferred from his acceptance of the office that Lord Salisbury means to radicalize his land programme

Mr. Hubert Herkomer's experience in America, which is understood to have been profitable to him, has left him with but a poor notion of the state of art in that country. He speaks with some respect of American architecture, of which he considers the late Mr. H. H. Richardson to have been the guiding genius. But he thinks that art in the sense of painting has not much hold there, albeit the best work done lately in European art schools is by Americans. He Aiscusses Mr. Sargent's pictures as like a fresh breeze coming into the Royal Academy; which But alas! it will take a long time in the opinion of Professor Herkomer for art to become a real thing in America. There are captious Englishmen who have even questioned the reality of Mr. Herkomer's own art.

A well known photographer of London has been telling a "Pail Mall Gazette" interviewer that Americans are among the largest buyers of portraits of royalties; and adds the melancholy intelligence that photographs of Miss Mary Anderson, of which once they could hardly prin enough, are no longer in demand. Miss Anderson's reappearance next autumn at the Lyceum Theatre, however, will surely be signalized by the reappearance of her photographs in every win-

Mr. J. S. Morgan's offer of \$50,000 to Guy's Hospital puts all English gifts to this object in the shade. The managers of Guy's Hospital asked some months age for \$500,000 as absolutely necessary for the maintenance of one of the oblest charities of London. Less than half that um has been raised, though the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Rothschilds and many others have supported the scheme. Mr. Morgan's gift is conditional on the completion of the amount by May and will probably result in obtaining the

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, now in India, have decided to visit the United States on their way home. They take Australia en route, opping in Tasmania to see Sir Robert Hamilton Under Secretary at Dublin, and leave Sidmey on April 21 by a steamer due at San Fran-100 on May 16. Their stay in America will. however, be very short, as they must arrive in England by the middle of June for the Jubilee. probably will go go direct from San Fran-to New-York, only breaking the journey to relatives in the West. It is needless to

CROTCHETS IN THE HOUSE, remind you of Lord Aberdeen's remarkable success, when Viceroy of Ireland, in winning Irish sympathies, or of Lady Aberdeen's admirable cooperation with her husband.

### IS RUDDIGORE A SUCCESS!

WHAT MANAGER D'OYLY CARTE HAS TO SAY. ISOLATED HISSES THE FIRST NIGHT-DEFERENCE TO PUBLIC OPINION-WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

Copyright; 1887: North American Cable News Co. LONDON, Feb. 17.-The subjoined letter to THE TRIB-UNE from Manager D'Oyly Carte-which explains itselfwill just at this time be of interest to lovers of opera

SIR: My New-York Opera Company is now the Etruria, due to arrive on Saturday or Sunday next, and will perform the new opera of "Ruddigoro" before an American audience next week. I see that not a success here. This may be due to the fact that on the first night, just before the end, there was a few isolated hisses. Some persons did not like the appearance of the ghosts, and others objected to the words "Supreme Court" in the dialogue, which were wrongly understood to refer to the Supreme Being. In deference to these the first night the applause and calls after the curtain

there has been no dissentient voice. tion has been a success or not is the infallible test of the receipts, which are the practical expression of public n. I do not wish to bias the verdict of the New-York people, but I do desire that they shall come to see the piece free from any incorrect impression to its disad-vantage. I therefore ask to be allowed to state the fol-

The receipts for the first two weeks of "Ruddigore" were £127 (\$635) in excess of those for the corresponding period of "The Mikado," and during the first week of 'Ruddigore" no less a sum than £3,377 (\$16,885) was taken at the box office for advanced booking as against £1,209 (\$6,045) in the corresponding period of "The Mikado." Since then, despite the great drawback of Mr. Grossmith's continual absence, the takings have run level. The theatre is crammed nightly; there are actually fourteen encores, and the artists are always called before the curtain. The figures speak for themselves. R. D'OYLY CARTE.

### RUN DOWN BY A MAN-OF-WAR.

THE BURGUNDIA'S SIDE BROKEN IN.

THE VESSEL BEACHED TO PREVENT HER SINKING -834 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The French steamer Burgundia

while leaving Naples for New-York with 834 passengers on board, was struck amidships by the spur of the man-of-war Italia and was so badly damaged that the captain beached her to prevent her sinking. The main and after

den. She is owned by Cyprien, Fabre & Co., of Marseilles, France, and was built at Liverpool in 1882 by Royden & Sons.

ARRESTS ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, BISMARCK SURE OF A VICTORY AND THE POPE OF

PEACE. PARIS, Feb. 17.-Arrests continue in German frontier

rans, reb. 17.—Arress contains in the confidence of towns of persons suspected of being in the confidence of M. Deroulede. The police are seizing copies of a pic-torial brochure entitled "Bismarck's Nightmare," which has lately been hawked on the boulevards. The Matin says:

Sr. Petersburg, Feb. 17.-It is semi-officially stated that the relations between Austria and Russia are so much improved that it is no longer expected that Austria would make a Russian occupation of Bulgaria a car

a letter from Barcelona confirming the reports that large purchases of horses for the French Government are being made in Spain. The same paper asserts that sheep dealers of the Palatinate and of Alsace-Lorraine who supply France largely with mutton are at present busily engaged in buying all the sheep obtainable in the vicinity of Schweinfurt on the Main, in Bayaria.

The same paper referring to the statement contained in the election placards issued by the Opposition asserting that the Government intends in the event of securing a majority in the new Reichstag to introduce manopoly bills, measures extending military service to seven years,

The North German Gazette says: The North German Gazette says:

The Liberal press continues to circulate wrbitet orbite falsehood that Europe lives in a state of most profound peace, and that contravy statements are only manusures to intimidate the poor electors, and influence them in favor estos the septennate. In support of this assertion reference is made to the declaration of General von schellendorf when he introduced the Army bill in the Reichstag. The political horizon was totally different then. It has since become clouded, solely in consequence of the attitude of the Opposition, whose unpatriotic conduct causes the conviction in France that Germany is waskened by internal divisions, and that the moment to attack Germany has arrived. General von Schellendorff's words, when uttered, were quite appropriate to the situation, but he would scarcely repeated them today, the Opposition having conjured up a danger of war which will only disappear when France sees that Germany does not allow unpatriotic politicians to lead her—that is, when a majority is returned to the Reichstag determined to protect the empire against elements.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BLOCKADE. TRAINS STOPPED BY SNOW AND LAND-SLIDES .-

"DEAD" ENGINES ABANDONED IN DRIFTS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 (Special).—The Canadian pacific Railway has been completely blockaded with snow for the past three weeks. It has been impossible to obtain exact information in regard to the extent of the obstruction, for every one connected with the management pre serve the closest reticence, but so far as can be learned from careful inquiry the blockade is practically complete. The road west of Winnipeg has been blocked for twenty-three days and especially in the Selkirk and west of Calgarry. The snow sheds there have failed to afford protection in consequence of heavy land-sides which have demolished them in several places. The portion of the road running through the Frase River valley is blocked by snow and rocky land-slides. For some time the Fraser River has been frozen up at the mouth so that land-slides. River has been frozen up at the mouth so that vessels could not reach Vancouver Island. To add to the difficulties of the company, the supply of coal at many points has been exhausted and the blockade prevents stocks from being replenished. It is reported that a large number of "dead" engines have been abandoned in the Selkirk range and on both sides of it. General Manager Van Hornels at Huron, or rather he expected to arrive there yesterday. He started with a party of gentlemen who wished to go over the line, but on account of the obstructions to travel they backed out and he finally went on alone. He is making strong efforts to open the railway in the course of the next few weeks, but it is believed to be doubtful if he will be able to run trains regularly much before the first of May. In substance it appears that the whole line west of Winnipeg and perhaps from that place east to Port Arthur on Lake Superior is blocked with snow.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The paupers at the New Ross Work-house yesterday broke into the council chamber of the Poor Law Guardians while that body was in session and pelted them with various missiles. The master of the workhouse received a severe beating from the assailants. The police were powerless to prevent the outrage. Reinforcements have been summoned to their assistance. The paupers are still mutinous and are holding the workhouse against the authorities.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. , Feb. 17.—Cardinal Jacobini now desires to re-office of papal secretary. The final decision as accessor has been postponed until the next con-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—It is stated that Herr von Radowitz, German Ambassador to the Porte, has in-formed the Bulgarian deputation that in the event of the failure to settle the Bulgarian question by the negotia-tions pending Russia will occupy Bulgaria, with the con-sent of Germany and Austria.

SUAKIM, Feb. 17.—Advices from Massowah-say that 800 Italian troops, with Gatling guns, landed there on February 15, and that 2,000 more men were expected. The Italians have raised a corps of 1,000 Bashi Bazouks has gone to meet the King of Abyasinia, who is displeased on account of the attack upon the Italians. Count Salim-beni, who was sent by Italian prisoners, has started on his return to the Abyasinian camp, provided with funds.

A SUBSTANTIAL TORY VICTORY. THE IRISH QUESTION VOTED DOWN IN THE

THE GOVERNMENT NOT TO SHOW ITS HAND UNTIL

RULES OF PROCEDURE ARE CONSIDERED. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- In the House of Commons today W. H. Smith moved that the discussion of the rules of procedure have precedence over all orders of the day. He said that the prolonged debate on the address showed the need of putting some limit to the speaking, which had become prolix. It was now the sixteenth day of the debate, and restraint was needful

speaking, which had become prolix. It was now the sixteenth day of the debate, and restraint was needful in order to enable the House to carry on practical business and save Parliament from self-destruction through the abnegation of its duties.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the Opposition did not desire to piace obstacles in the way of the progress of business. He hoped the matter of procedure would not be made a party question.

Mr. Labouchere objected to giving a blank check of this sort to the Government, thereby permitting them to monopolize every day with the discussion of procedure rules. He aid not think the Government was able to effect good legislation. The session ought, therefore, in his opinion, to be made an educational session. The best thing the Liberals could do was to occupy the time in making speeches. [Laughter.]

Henry Richard, member for Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, a Liberal, moved an amendment that a day be granted for debating the Welsh Disestablishment bill. The motion was carried by a vote of 261 to 158.

Mr. Parnell asked the Government to concede time to discuss his proposal for admitting Irish leaseholders to the benefits of the Land act of 1881. Under Mr. Smith's motion, he said, it would be five weeks before any Irish question would have a chance to be heard. He therefore moved "that the rules of procedure be not considered before the Government disclose the nature of their proposed legislation for Ireland." [Cheers.] Continuing he said he was not disposed to surrender the interests of Ireland in order to give the Government precedence for their procedure proposals. The motion had been sprung on the House suddenly in defiance of the fact that there were no precedents for such an interruption of the debate on the address. The affairs of Ireland were in too critical a condition to be thus put aside. The Westport Board of Guardians had just received notice of intended evictions of 1,000 persors, while Lord Cork was asking for police to assist in further evictions. Was it at such a time

Institute that Irish memores were decarred into the toward grievances!

Mr. Smith said he thought the proceedings of the last three weeks were sufficient to show how useless it was to go further into the Irish question until the rules of procedure were settled.

A division was taken on Mr. Parnell's motion and it

of procedure were actited.

A division was taken on Mr. Parnell's motion and it was rejected by a vote of 242 against 107. The announcement was received with cheers by the Conservatives. Mr. Smith announced that the Government would begin giving precedence to the rules of procedure on Monday.

The Speaker then suggested the putting of the question on the address. Arthur O'Connor moved to adjourn on the ground that the Parnellites had not been fairly treated. Mr. Smith opposed the motion. Mr. Bradlauch supported it, saying that he sympathized with the Parnellites. The motion was rejected by a vote of 261 to 119.

After another attempt had been made to continue the debate on the address, the Speaker said it was evidently the se so of the House that the subject had been sufficiently discussed. Mr. Smith moved "that the question be now put." The motion was carried—289 to 74—and the address was adopted by a vote of 283 to 70, amid Conservative cheers. In the divisions Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington voted with the Government.

The Government's double victory was partly due to the continues; disorganization of the Liberals. The Conservative whips, being aware that Mr. Smith would declare urgency for the giving of precedence to the discussion of the procedure rules over other business kept a full complement of members ready to vote. The Liberals had issued no call for the attendance of members and were taken by surprise, their benches being almost emoty. The brunt of the debate tell upon the Parnellites, and before the division on Mr. Parnell's amendment the bulk of the Liberals had left the House. After the division the Parnellites held a hurried conference and decided to try obstructive tactics in order to prolong the debate. Mr. Smith will counteract this move by insisting that precedence be given to the discussion of the procedure rule on Monday whether the debate on the address be concluded or not.

### THE TRIAL OF THE HUSH PATRIOTS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.-In the case of the Government gainst John Dillon and others, the prosecution to-day applied for an order compelling the defendants to be present during the trial. The court refused the applica-

LONDON, Feb. 17.-In the House of Commons to-night Lewis L. Dillwyn (Liberal) moved to adjourn the on the address in reply to the Queen's speech for the pur-

# INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION

LAVANT, Ont., Feb. 17.—Five men, John Benton, Thomas Woodruff, Julius Bagot, William Carver and seriously injured at the Wilbun mines, by a fall of earth from the roof.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—With reference to the reported interview with Sir Lionel West, British Ambassador at Washington, in New York on Tuesday, with reference to the fishery question, the impression prevails in official circles here that a mixel commission similar to that which sat in Halifax in 1872 will be agreed upon and that the fishery question, including such International difficulties as that involved in the headlands matter, will be settled

# NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

GLAISTONE AND BRIGHT.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter referring to John Bright's recent communication in which he is glad that Mr. Bright felt for the Irish people, whom he may bereafter trust.

pie, whom he may bereafter trust.

Riot and Murder at a Mill.—An Odessa dispatch says the recent riot at the bemidoff Spinning Mills was occasioned by the discharge of 2,500 women and children in accordance with a new law. Chief Orioff and his assistant, Sakharoff, were murdered by the mob and other officials had narrow escapes. The offices at the mills were completely wrecked and the entire plant, including machinery, was demolished. The outbreak was fomented by Socialists.

RETTER FEELING ON THE BOURSE. PARIS, Feb. 17 .- Three per cent rentes for the account opened this morning at 77 francs 47 ½ centimes, a decline of 10 centimes from last evening's closing quotations. The price advanced during the day and at the close the quotation was 78 francs 12½ centimes. The rise is attributed to the peaceful character of the articles in the French press in regard to the relations between France and Germany and to orders from the previnces for purchases for investment.

A CUBAN CASHIER GONE WITH \$55,000. HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The head cashier of the Banco Industrial, of this city, disappeared on January 30. An examination of his books has revealed a defalcation of \$55,000 in gold.

# A LONG ILLNESS CURED BY FAITH. PITTSBURG, Feb. 17 (Special).—A faith cure was wrought this afternoon at Banksville, about one and a half miles

southeast of the city. Maggie Beadling, the daughter of coal miper of that place, has been bed-ridden for years. She declares that in a trance last October she saw and onversed with the Lord and received a divine communication to the effect that at 2 p. m. on February 17 she would be made well. The neighbors gathered in the house to-day, and at the appointed hour the girl rose from her bed, flung her crutches aside declaring that she was

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DISAGREEING WITH THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts to-day unanimously atopted a preamble and resolution advocating the passage of the Dependent Pensions bill over the Fresident's vete.

ACQUITTED AFTER NINE DAYS.

PITTSRURG, Feb. 17 (Special).—A jury to-day acquitted Harry Ford of the charge of murdering another young man, Shields, in a liquor store. The jury was out nine days. In the trial of Mary Deisney, years ago, after staying out thirty-six days, the jury convicted her of manslaughter. On her release she quarrelied with her husband, who killed her and was sentenced to prison for seven years.

A SYNDICATE OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.
BOSTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—A meeting of the Boston Merchants' Association is called for to-morrow aftermoon to consider the proposition of the Committee on Insurance that an insurance company be organized on the plan of the Mill Mutuals. The name "Prudential Fire Association" is sugested, and it is intended that the company shall be one of a syndicate of five, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

SMITH GUILTY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

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SMITH GUILTY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.
CLEVELAND, Feb. 17 (Special).—A verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was rendered this afternoon against
Alfred R. Smith, who pounded in the forehead of his wife and
her companion, Mrs. wilson, with a hammer and then slightly
cut his own throat. The women were spiritualists.

PROSPECTIVE WORK OF LABOR CONVENTIONS.
CINCINNAIT, Feb. 17.—The Labor Convention which is to
assemble next Tuesday is now the absorbing topic in all political circles. So far there is very little speciation concerning
the cutcome of the convention. It is not expected that is
shall do more than to adopt a platform, leaving the nomination of candidates for the future.

SHOOTING A SHERIFF WITH HIS OWN PISTOL.
CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Navasota. Texas, any s;
"Word has just reached here from Dedias that Deputy Sheriff
Upchurch had Richards under arrest, and the latter, watching his opportunity, jerked Upchurch's pistol out of its scabbard and inflicted the istat wound. About sunset on Monday
over seventy-five masked men, armed to the teeth, took
Richards from the guards and swung him to a neighboring
tree." IMPRISONMENT OF WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER.

HOW UNGER KILLED BOHLE.

HIS STORY TOLD IN THE WITNESS-BOX. HE SAYS HE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENCE-HIS DAUGH-

TERS SENT OUT OF THE COURT-ROOM. The throng of morbid curiosity-seekers, who for three days have crowded the court of Oyer and Terminer and patiently sat through the comparatively dull proceed-ings of the trial of Captain Edward Unger, were amply repaid yesterday for their presence. The defendant re-lated the sickening details of his crime with a minuteness and certain dramatic force which made the stoutest

ness, and the first question asked by Mr. Howe was:
You know your duties well, Mr. Inspector. Did you by any
threats or inducements obtain a confession from Edward
Unger!

was sustained. Mr. Howe asked if the prisoner made a confession of his own free-will; this was objected to on the ground that the confession had not been introduced by the prosecution. Counsel for the defence contended that as Officer Aloncel had testified that he knew that Unger had made a confession to the Inspector the con-fession was admissible. Judge Barrett coincided in this view and the confession which had been written by and sworn to before Sergeant Mangin, of Inspector Byrnes's staff, was admitted and read to the jury. Mr. Nicoll proceeded to cross-ex-amine the Inspector as to the conversations he had with Unger before he made the confession. The Inspector said that Unger seemed extremely solicitous for his children, and said to him: "I have faced death many times, and am not afraid to die, but I would not like to be hanged. I am afraid my children would be dis-charged from their places and thrown out on the world, with no one to help them." He then asked if, in case he was hanged, the Inspector would help his children and look after them. The Inspector promised that he would, and Unger told him to tell the children to drop his (Unger's) name and take that of their mother.

While the Inspector was recounting this conversation the tears came into Unger's eyes in spite of his visible effort to restrain them, and his older daughter wept

when it was read to him he objected to the word "chopping," when he spoke of his mutilating the body, as being cruel, and wanted the word "cutting" substituted.
Patrick Shea, of No. 3 Monroe-st., a speculator, said

be a peaceable man. Frederick Mathuson, of No. 10 Spring-st., Frederick Pape, of No. 93 Monroe-st., and Charles Horn, of No. 53 Market-st., liquor-dealers, had known Unger for different periods ranging from fourteen to three years, and knew

There was an audible stir throughout the court-room when Mr. Howe said: "I now call the defendant, Edward Unger." The spectators rose and stretched their necks forward while some in the rear of the room attempted to stand on the seats. All were quickly quieted, however, by the sharp order of the court officer to keep

When the Ella went out of commission I went to live in

answer all the advertisements for partners. It is not business with him, and he advertised for a partners. He received over fifty answers and I picked out those which I thought were good. We visited the places and found one that the thought were good. We visited the places and found one that a finite source of the partner of closing the hard he thought suited him. He kept putting of closing the hard gain, saying one day he would and the next day he mount has a very vacilitating. One day I left a bunch of four times, and the was very vacilitating. One day I left a bunch of four times, and the world and the set them. I we had need but day the man the same and said had said he would not use them. He had need but do the set them. He had need but had one to have the had need bunch back with the others and when they were discovered by holde he asked me what I had done with the money I got for them. I told him of the circumstances and offered to take him to the place where I left them. He said nothing more about it, On the night of January 20 Bohie and I were sitting in the front room reading.

Here Mr. Howe interrupted the witness and led the Unger girls out of the room. Their father followed them with longing eyes. When they had disappeared he resumed his story.

I knelt before the stove to rake the fire and Bohle was sitting on the sofa leaning toward me. He was muttering something—I could not hear what. He also rolled the whites of his eyes up and viced avage. Suddenly he commenced to swear and sain. Then he sprang up and struck me in the neck with his cienched fish, knocking me over on the floor. I got up, grabbel for pekeranan made a pass at him with it. He caught in hold to the the hand and wreoched it from me. Then he picked up with the hand and wreoched it from me. Then he picked up that had a bad and wroothed he made and the with the led or something to defend myself with and caught hold of the right sleeper of the coat, and hit him on the forehead. The blow hough and he was also he with the led on the foreh

Unger then described how he cut the body up and

Unger then described how he cut the body up and placed it in the trunk. The head would not go into the trunk, and he cut it off and wrapped it in paner, putting in some scraps of fron to make it heavy. The mutilated body so completely filled the trunk that he had to bear his fall weight down upon it to close it.

During Unger's recital the stillness in the court-room became oppressive. As he described the killing his voice rose and he gesticulared considerably. He dropped his voice to almost a whisper when he said, "I saw he was gone" and at the close of his testimony, after saying, "I cannot seem to realize what I have done; everything aloc then seems to be a dream," he folded his hands and drop pine his chin on his breast said pitcously: "I am a miserable man—I am a miserable man."

After recess Mr. Nicoli cross-examined the 'prisoner. He traced his career minutely step by step since his arrival in this city and questioned him closely as to his relations with Bohle. Then he compelled him again to go over carefully all the sickening details of the murder and well unone one incident so that none of its horror was lost. One of the juriors was so affected that he cried out "horrible" horrible. When asked if he did not gnow that it was no orime to kill a man in self-defence Unger said that it was a crime to kill a man anyhow.

Justice Burrett questioned Uncer closely as to some discrepancies between his testimony and his confession. He replied that when he made his confession he had lost all hope and when Inspector Byrnes put questions to him he answered yes. Those questions were afterward put in the form of an affidavit to which he swore.

The case will be summed up to-day.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR ENGLAND.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17 (Special).-The Evening Chronicle has dispatches that for some time English agents have been buying horses in this State, Ohio and Kentucky and shipping them to Canada by way of Detroit. It is said that the sales were so large that prices advanced 25 per cent, that 500 horses have been recently shipped to the scaboard by way of Pittsburg, and that they were also purchased by English agents for war purposes. Pitts-burg horse dealers whose operations are confined to the States mentioned do not believe that secret agents of

England have been at work, but admit an advance of 25 per cent in Illinois. per cent in Illinois.

DETROIT, Feb. 17.—The Collector of Customs, Mr. Campau, says: "No horses have passed through here to Canada. There is a possibility that they have gone by way of Port Huron."

TREATED WORSE THAN A BRUTE.

FRIGHTFUL ABUSE OF A CHILD HIRED BY A WEALTHY SCOTCH FAMILY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- "The News" this morning says: About the middle of March, 1882, Lizzie Ayers, a bright and winning little girl of eleven sum-

says: About the middle of March, 1882, Lizzie Ayers, a bright and winning little girl of eleven summers, was transferred from the Home for the Friendless in this city to Troy, Iowa, and placed in the tamily of Thomas Wales, a wealthy Scotch tarmer, who received her on trial with a view to her ultimate adoption. About these weeks ago the present matron of the Home received a letter from a prominent man in Troy stating that the little girl had fallen into bad hands and was suffering great abuse. The case was at once placed in the hands of Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, and he went to Troy to investigate. Mr. Wales was not at home and Mrs. Wales declined to produce the child. Mr. Dudley found the object of his search hidden behind an old trunk in the closet and dragged her out.

"Never before," said he in speaking of the matter last night, "ha. of seen so piteous a sight. The appearance of the child was enough to more than confirm all the stories told. She was crippled so she could scarcely walk. Her back was hunped, and her person was as grimy and dirty as a coal digger's. Her dress, which looked like an old gunny-sack, was in rags, and she had not a stitch of underelothing. Her teet were incased in a pair of men's felt overshoes, and her stockings consisted of old rags which had evidently been picked up in the back yard. Her hands hid been frozen, and were sore and swelled to fully twice their natural size. I locked at the child and then at the woman, and the words I uttered were not strictly pious. I carried the girl out and drove her to Marengo, where I had her examined by a physician. The doctor said he could find no bruises on her to indicate that she had been beaten, but that she was in a terrible condition from overwork and exposure, and that she could never entirely recover from the results of the abuse to which she had been subjected. I mquired further concerning the case. I learned that when Lizzie was received into Wales's family she was at once put to doing chores about the barn. Although of a that he had rented a house to Unger and believed him to

# THIRTEEN CHICAGO "BOODLERS."

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST THE COUNTY BOARD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (Special).—It is definitely under-stood that Judge Anthony will issue the order for the stood that Judge Anthony will issue the order for the special Grand Jury that is to inquire into the cases of corrupt members of the County Board and their satellites within a few days. The early date is due to the circumstance that within the past forty-eight hours the investigation begun against the "boodiers" many weeks ago has been greatly facilitated. A more nerveless lot it would be hard to get together than the crew that has been preving upon the county treasury for years. At the first intimation that Nic. Schneider, the boiler maker and plumber, had confessed, overtures were made for a settlement by men who undoubtedly, it was thought, were guity of irregularities. The spectacle of a high county official in tears in the office of a certain down-town merchant imploring with trenzied accents for leniency is narrated in certain quarters as an instance of how badly demoralized are some of the "boodlers." Frank Weigley, the lawyer whose office members of the gang in their desperation sought to raid last night to secure certain criminating papers, speaking of the matter today, said: "Now that the thing is out I will say to you that the papers McKeough and his gang wanted were taken from Schneider's place. We've been working on that thing for two months and we've got stuff enough against that gang in the County Board to send them to the penitentiary for years."

It is pretty well established that the number of County Commissioners, ex-Commissioners and employes of the County Board who will be criminally held on the evidence now in the hands of the State's Attorney is stirteen. This does not include Schneider or any of the others who have "squealed." special Grand Jury that is to inquire into the cases of

A MAN WANTS HIS ASHES CARRIED TO MID-OCEAN AND SCATTERED TO THE FOUR WINDS. PITTSBURG, Feb. 17 (Special). - In his will, which as drawn up to-day by Alderman Hartman, Am-

brose Retharge, age fifty-two after disposing of \$10,000 in real estate, directs:

and about twenty-five friends, were present in the Alderman's office while the document was being

A CANADIAN ELECTION ROORBACK.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17 (Special) .- Suit was entered tohials from the Pittsburg Iron Manufacturers, the To-conto organ of Sir John MacDonald reiterates its harge that money was sent to Canada from here. An iron manufacturer who has considerable trade in An iron manufacturer who has considerable trade in Canana said to-day; "I have made it my business to took into this matter thoroughly, and I am convinced that no money has been sent from Pittsburg to Can-nda for election purposes. Some of the specialty men in the eastern part of the State have larger in-terests in Canada than we have. They may have aided the reformers. I doubt it."

SUING A MARSHAL FOR SALARY. PITTSBURG, Feb. 17 (Special).—In spite of the de-day against United States Marshall Goodspeed by his deputy, John Odell, for \$4,075. Odell says the agreement was that he was to receive \$100 a month, and if the marshal's fees amounted to more than \$3,000 a year, he was to receive a fair proportion of the surplus. In his petition Odell states that he has received \$100 a month and nothing more, but received \$100 a month and nothing more, but received \$100 that the fees have been \$32,245 89 for the time from March 17, 1886, to January 1, ent was that he was to receive \$100 a month,

BOSTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—Insurance Commissioner Tarbox has issued a circular calling attention to the reported transactions of an association styled the Order of the Iron Hall, incorporated under the laws of Indiana, which proposes to do a species of health and accident insurance, and also to pay specific endowment benefits to its members. This association, says the Commissioner, has and can have under existing laws no authority to transactsuch business in Massachusetts. Of a similar character, and under similar disability appears to be an association which publishes itself by the title of the Order of Tonti, purporting to be a corporation under the laws of Tonti, purporting to be a corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. As respects the several fraternal orders and kindred associations organized under the laws, and providing a plan for the payment of death and sick benefits to members and their families, the Commissioner advises the public that whatever the merits of those associations may be, yet they are not subject to the insurance laws.

TC INVESTIGATE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN BOSTON. HOSTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—The charges of dishonesty, fraud and corruption in the conduct of the municipal affairs of Boaton are likely to be thoroughly investigated by a Republican committee of the Legislature. For a long time intimations in a general way of dishonesty at the City Hall have been numerous. Finally, the matter long time intimations in a general way or dishonesty at the City Hall have been numerous. Finally the matter was brought before the Legislature and an order has been passed by both branches empowering the Committee on Cities to investigate the charges, to inquire into the method of the selection of officials, and to investigate any interference of said officials with elections.

A TRUSTEE ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT. Boston, Feb. 17.—W. J. Brigham, a trustee under the will of James Rogers, was arrested at his house in Mount Vernon st. to-day, at the instance of J. Rogers Rich, one of his bondsmen, upon the charge of embezzling \$17,000. of his bondsmen, upon the charge of embezzing \$17,000.

The beneficiarics are said to be aged ladies, who, though not entirely dependent on the trust fund for support, would, nevertheless, be somewhat stratemed in means should the loss be total, Mr. Brigham would only say that the case was the outgrowth of malice. In court he was arraigned, and was held without a hearing in \$20,000 for his appearance in the Municipal Criminal Court. Bail was furnished.

MERCHANT-TAILORS ORGANIZING.
PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 (Special).—The convention of a chant-tailors was continued this morning. Andrew Patters of New York, chairman on constitution and by laws, pressible report, which received unanimous adoption. The plant of the property o

PLACED IN STOLEN SEATS THE DEMOCRATIC CRIME AT TRENTOR

TURLEY AND WALTER VOTE FOR EACH OTHER AND THE REST OF THE DEMOCRATS BACK'EM UP IN SIN-NO CHANGE IN THE

SENATORSHIP.

TRENTON, Feb. 17 .- The second and third ballots for United States Senator in the joint meeting of the Legislature to-day made no change in the vote of the respective candidates and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow at noon.

The vote reflected the situation behind the scenes. There was not a majority to be had for any person, Republican or Democrat, and it was use therefore, to make changes. The vote stood— Sewell 35, Abbett 35, Bedle 2, Kays 2, E. E. Potter 2, W. E. Potter 1, Potts 1, Parker 1, Ludlow 1, Morrow 1. There was a general retreat from Trenton in the afternoon, and on all sides the admission that the contest may outwear even its public interest before it is concluded. Abbett cannot get more than thirty-five votes. neither can Mr. Sewell; but no other candidate can get forty-one at present, and so long as this is the situation there is noparticular reason why the gentlemen voted for to-day should not continue to enjoy the distinction in the present

lowest depths yet sounded in their career crime to-day, and appear to enjoy it. They scated both Turley and Waiter finally, and by refusing to reconsider the action they locked their term burglary has seemed to fit the crime ad mirably so far, but of late the methods of House have resembled these preferred by high-way robbers, although a random collection of phrases from the criminal docket could hardly go astray. The vote on the scating of both mer was 30 to 29. Against the majority, beside the moral sentiment of the State, were the twentysix Republicans, the two Independent Labor men, and Speaker Baird. Turley voted to give Walten his seat, and Walter then voted to seat Turley, an interchange of compliments which was to be expected from men willing to accept seats obtained under the circumstances.

It became known this morning that the Democrats who were active in their evil-doing had finally succeeded in compelling their less experienced copartners to carry out their programme. When the House met, Mr. Armstrong (Rep.) endeavored to have the Turley case first considered, and the Speaker sustained him on a point of order. The Democrats immediately showed their hands by overruling the Speaker-28 to 31-and ordered the consideration of the Jones-Walter case forthwith. Mr. Hudspeth, the man who might have been Speaker if a happy fate had not prevented it, moved to adopt the majority report in favor of Walter. Mr. Carroll (Labor) tried to have the report laid upon the table, but the same solid vote defeated him and both reports were read. Mr. Armstrong had meanwhile been called to the chair, and when Mr. Corbin Rep.) moved to adjourn, the Democrats feared he would declare the motion carried and thus began what they called the first racket of the day. Mutchles and McDermit, two of the eading bruisers, approached the Speaker and threatened him with unmistakable violence. The Sergeant-at-arms interfered, and with the House in an uproar and a score of members shouting and gesticulating wildly the Speaker suddenly declared that the our for joint meeting had arrived, and the members rushed pell-mell over to the Senate Chamber. There was something more of order when they

returned, and the motion to adjourn was defeated -29 to 30-Walter not voting. A call of the House was then directed, and Hudspeth moved that the absent members be sent for. Mr. Corbin seconded the motion and retained the floor in so doing. The Democrats were not sure as to what was coming, and with the conscio of guilt suspected something dreadful. Hudspeth tried to withdraw the motion, but as the Speak would recognize nobody except Mr. Corbin the latter held his place calmly, and in an interval That my body be taken to St. Michael's Church and after the proper religious services are performed that it be given in charge of my family, who will convey it to Samson Crematory and then have it burned to ashes, the ashes to be put in a small bottle and given in charge of the German Convail in this and began roaring unintelligible words in a bulland began roaring unintelligible words in a bull-of-Bashan voice as fast as Mr. Corbin spoke. Somebody at length got in a motion to adjourn, which was defeated, and when Mr. Armstrong attempted to speak again the uproar was renewed All vestige of order disappeared. The Democrats, who are gifted with voices which know no weakening, shouted and hallooed until the chandelier shock. When a semblance of peace was restored a motion to suspend the call of the House was a motion to suspend the call of the House was made. On this Messrs. Corbin, Dickinson and Chamberlain declined to vote, declaring that they would not do so until there was an assurance that discussion upon the election cases would be permitted. They were excused, and after further filibustering and a long scene of disorder, the previous question was ordered and a vote on the Walter case was taken. The man was scated—30 to 29—and a motion to reconsider lost by the same vote. same vote.

same vote.

The next phase of the session opened with the Turley case, and the Democrats had evidently been told to behave themselves as well as they knew how in this case. The majority report in favor of Haines and the minority report in behalf of Turley were read. Mr. Donohue (Labor) made a speech briefly recapitulating the principal facts of Turley were read. Mr. Donohue (Laber) made a speech briefly recapitulating the principal facts of the thaft by which Mr. Turley got his certificate. Mr. Matthews (Dem.) followed in a speech which was so evidently false and imaginative that even his associates were disgusted., and Mr. Corbin (Rep.) closed the argument with a clear and dignified summing-up of the entire case, from the burglary on the ballot-box, through the alteration of the ballot-box, down to and incitating the abominable farce of investigation by the Democratic committee. The previous question was then moved by Mr. Bartlett (Dem. and Turley was seabed finally by the same vote and that in the Walter case—30 to 29. The crime was made complete by rejecting a motion to reconsider.

onsider.
The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 11:30, and most of the members went home.

The result was anticipated, but it was none the less offensive to see deceney, honor and justice squtterly ignored and dispised.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

FIRE OVER THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ROOMS The top stories of the granite-front building, Nos. 58 and 60 Reade-st., were burned out last night. Edward and 60 Reade-st, were burned out last night. Edward Bierstadt, photographer in printers' ink, occupied the fourth and fifth floors. The National Temperance Society has its publication offices on the third and second floors. The first floor is occupied by Alden, Sampson & Sons, dealers in oil-clotha. The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock by Police Officer Charles Miller. The water-tower was the chief instrument in putting the fire out. Chief was discovered about 9 o'clock by Police Officer Charles Miller. The water-tower was the chief instrument in putting the fire out. Chief was estimated the loss to the building at from \$3,000 at \$4.000 and the damage to stock in the burned out floors was slight. The building is an old one, but it was fully insured.

SIX COWS BURNED IN BLOOMFIELD. A lantern exploded in the barn of Michael Wall, in Bloomfield, N. J., at an early hour yesterday, and the en tire structure, together with six cows, was destroyed. The loss will probably amount to \$3,000, and is not covered by insurance.

WANTON MURDER BY A DRUNKEN MAN. Everson, Penn., Feb. 17 (Special).—This afternoon Lawrence Peacock shot and killed Robert Percy. Percy was in the yard of John Coyle, and Peacock, who was neress the creek, distant about seventy-five yards, came out of his house with a gun and fired a shot. Percy, who knew him well, called to him to turn and sh knew him well, called to him to turn and shoot down the hill, when he fired one more shot, apparently in the sir, and then suddenly turned, took aim and shot Percy. Pes-cock was taken to jall at Greensburg. He had been drinking for some time. He leaves a wife and seven children in poverty. He was a rolling-mill worker.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 17 (Special).—For years numerous ampts have been made to sell or abandon parts of canal system to railroads or other corporations, sault upon the canals was begun again this year canal people were dismayed to-day when a passed in the House to soil a reservoir and eld